



Specialists consider Alexander Fadeyev, world champion and "Moscow News"-84 winner, hot favourite for this year's tournament, too.

Photo by Alexander Yakovlev

It is expected that the women's singles will feature 18 contenders, the men's — 22, the pairs — 13 and the duos — 20. Soviet sportsmen will perform in their strongest composition. The exception are world-65 champions Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev and silver medalist of that year — Kira Ivanova. Shortly before the event they fell ill and are not yet ready to go on the ice for this important competition.

The newspaper's prize is one of the last stages for testing the preparedness of sportsmen for the official starts of the season. Soon after the Moscow start Soviet figure skaters will compete in Leningrad (January 4-8) in the national championship. There a team will be selected for the world and European championships.

Readers will be interested to know that on July 15 and 16 (far from winter months) the strongest figure skaters of the USSR, the US and a number of countries will perform "Goodwill Games" on the Moscow ice.

'CRYSTAL SKATE'

For the 20th time

Sportsmen of Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Italy, Canada, Poland, Romania, the US, Finland, France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Japan and the USSR will enter the traditional 20th "Moscow News" prize figure-skating competitions. The tournament will be held from December 4 to 8 on the ice of the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport. The jubilee event brought together not only a record number of countries but also a record number of foreign sportsmen, coaches, specialists—roughly 110. Among the guests are many noted sportsmen—champions and award winners of their countries, experienced coaches with world names.

These will include exhibition performances, which will coincide with the holding of gymnastics events within the framework of the same games.

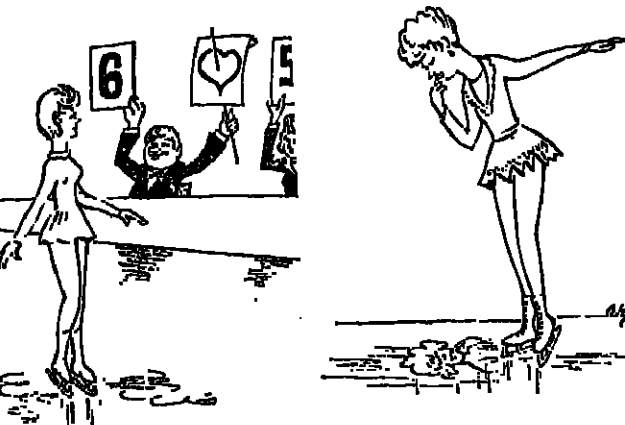
Like in previous years, the winners of the MN prize will be awarded "Crystal Skates" made by the Dyakovo crystal works (Bryansk Region, Central part of the RSFSR). The author of the prizes is chief artist of the works, Mikhail Kizlov.

A press centre headed by MN sports observer Alexander But-

senin has been set up to handle accreditation of some 200 Soviet and foreign journalists, representatives of many news agencies. The Central Television will cover the struggle for the prize.

The colourful competition will end on December 8 with presentation of awards to winners and exhibition performances by competitors.

For the tournament the paper has prepared a colourful programme with a calendar for 1986.



Drawings by Viktor Tamayev

Sweden, Norway for 'Goodwill Games'

At the USSR Sports Committee a protocol has been signed with the sport federations of Sweden and Norway on the exchange in 1986. The agreement will help promote bilateral contacts in the field of physical culture, which is already developing rather successfully. Over the past several years the volume of contacts stands at over 70 delegations a year.

The documents envisage a total of 60 events (friendly events, joint training sessions, exhibition performances, etc.) with the

participation of athletes of the three countries.

A special place in the protocol is taken by exchange of specialists in the questions of mass sports and physical culture, preparation of reserves, coaches, pupils and representatives of sports medicine, as well as experts dealing with the problems of construction and maintenance of sports facilities and methods of training. It is expected that in 1986 coaches in skiing, skating, biathlon, walking, figure skating, Greco-Roman wrestling

and other sports will share experience.

The best Swedish masters of athletics, modern pentathlon and tennis as well as Norwegian women handballers and athletes have been invited to Moscow for participation next summer in the "Goodwill Games" which will be held from June 5 to 20 in Moscow, Tallinn (sailing) and Jurmala (tennis) in 18 sports. These are matches of the national teams of the USSR and the US with the participation of the strongest athletes from other countries.

Chess: successful start

The USSR has confirmed its high chess authority by winning the first ever world championship in Lucerne, Switzerland. Getting off to a good start, the Soviet team slackened pace but accelerated a lot at the finish, and hardly anyone doubted Soviet success before the last (ninth) round.

The team included Karpov, Yusupov, Vaganian, Sokolov, Beliavsky, Smyslov, Chernin and Polugayevsky, who totalled 37.5 points. Then came Hungary with 34.5 points, and Britain with 30.5, Romania and France shared fourth-fifth place with 28.5 each, Switzerland was sixth with 27.5, followed by China with 27, Argentina with 25.5, West Germany with 23.5 and Africa with seven.

Asked about the venue for the next tournament FIDE president Florencio Campomanes shrugged his shoulders, smiled

and replied it was yet too early to say.

But it is already clear to everyone that this new and significant event deserves to be regular.

Chief Judge of the championship International Grandmaster Miroslav Filip of Czechoslovakia told a TASS correspondent:

This is a very exciting event. It quite differs from the world chess Olympiads. The fact that play is on six boards rather than four is quite significant, and the important thing is that really top ten world teams got together. The only exception was the African team but interest in the game there is fast growing. Had this field been filled by the US and Yugoslavia (the former refused participation for financial reasons and the latter did poorly at the latest Olympiad at Salonika) the competition would have been a real cliffhanger.

Failures in the first few matches

Two Soviet teams have fought their way into the next stage of the UEFA Cup. Played at home in the first few matches of the tournament's 1/8th finals, Moscow Spartak and Dnepr of Dnepropetrovsk both lost 0-1 to the Nantes of France and Yugoslavia's Hajduk respectively.

The lone goal in the Spartak-Nantes match was netted in by Pierre Morice through a penalty. A defence lapse also led to Dnepr's defeat: Puchkov found his own goal in a bid to pass the ball to the goalkeeper Kirovsky.

The most remarkable among the other games in the Cup was the one in which Borussia — Moenchengladbach of West Germany — thrashed Real Madrid of Spain (last year's UEFA Cup winners) 5-1.

Two Italian teams, Milano and Inter tied their games. Milano played 1-1 with their hosts Waregem of Belgium while Inter ended its game 0-0 with visiting Legia of Poland.

Three matches ended with the same scores, 2-1. Hosts, Hammarby of Sweden beat Kilm of West Germany, another host team Scotland's Dundee United outplayed Xamax of Switzerland, while the Sporting team of Portugal bowed to Atletico Bilbao (Spain).

Return matches are to be played on December 11.

In an outstanding match in the 1/8th finals of the Cup Winners' Cup Cremona Zvezda of Yugoslavia beat Danish club Lyngby 3-1 to make the next round of the Cup.



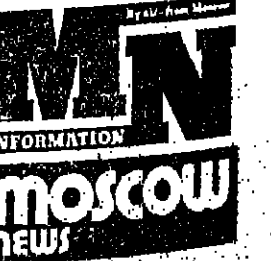
A scene from a USSR basketball championship match between the women's teams of the Central Army Club and Adia (Abkhaz). The game was won 90-77 by the more experienced Army Club girls.

Photo by Sergei Prokhorov

MAHARASHTRA'S 'GOLD' FINISH

The national games, the biggest forum of Indian sportsmen, have ended in New Delhi. For one week thousands of spectators witnessed an exciting and tense struggle for 540 medals in 28 sports. Altogether 2,655 athletes representing practically all the states and union territories of the republic took part.

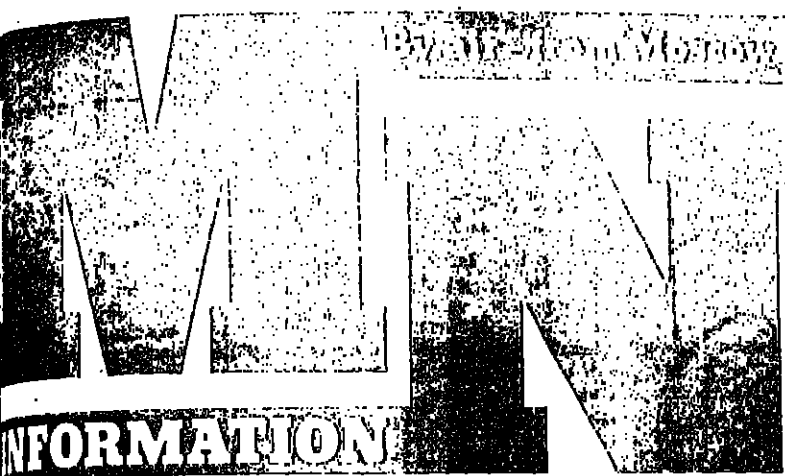
The first place in the team event was taken by Maharashtra state, whose sportsmen won 52 gold medals. They competed especially successfully in water sports. Anita Sud took eight gold medals while 18-year-old Reza Shree picked six.



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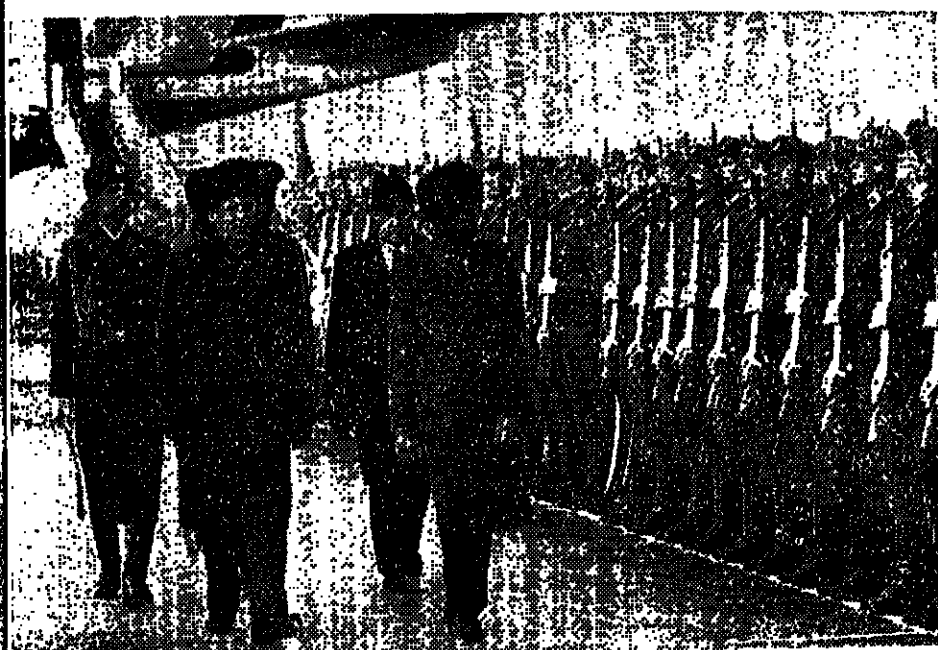
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ZIMBABWE LEADER VISITS USSR



Welcoming the Zimbabwean guest at the airport.

Nikolai Ryzhkov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has met Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President and First Secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF) Party, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Robert Mugabe arrived in Moscow at the head of a party-and-government delegation for an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. The meeting took place in the Kremlin.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION TURNS 40

For forty years now Women's International League for Peace and Democracy has been working for disarmament and for the maintenance of peace. A long held recently in Prague the Organization's Council dedicated to its 40th anniversary.

The delegates stressed need to redouble efforts in fight to achieve complete economic and political parity for women. They noted tremendous achievements of socialist countries, where discrimination against women has been done away with, and they are active in the life of society. In the management of affairs of state.

Addressing the delegates Chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, Valentina Tereshkova, noted that the Soviet Union has offered a programme of "war peace", large-scale international cooperation in the question of non-militarized zones. We are all passengers of a ship — earth. For this ship to lose its course or get into danger, collective efforts by the people living on our planet are necessary, and this

UN CALLS FOR ACTIVE COMBAT AGAINST APARTHEID

New York. The UN General Assembly has called upon all governments, international and national organizations to step up the efforts aimed at liquidating racism, racial discrimination, especially in their legalized forms as apartheid, official doctrines of racial superiority or racial exclusiveness, belongs to the most serious violations of human rights. On behalf of UN member-states the General Assembly has reiterated its firm adherence to complete and unconditional uprooting of racism, the man-hating apartheid system in South Africa, pointed out the need to take more effective measures internationally towards this end.

TENSION ON LIBYAN-EGYPTIAN BORDER

Tripoli. The United States has increased its naval presence in the Mediterranean. The Libyan news agency Jana quotes confirmed reports that a number of aircraft carriers, transport and other American naval vessels are heading for the Island of Crete.

The concentration of the US warships in the area is meant to support the Egyptian armed forces deployed in the border of full alert on the Libyan border. "The Monday Morning" believes that the situation in the border between Egypt and Libya is so explosive that the slightest incident can lead to dangerous developments. The paper's Cairo correspondent says that two more Egyptian military brigades have been moved to the area.

lines of these shameful phenomena.

The General Assembly has declared that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, especially in their legalized forms as apartheid, official doctrines of racial superiority or racial exclusiveness, belongs to the most serious violations of human rights. On behalf of UN member-states the General Assembly has reiterated its firm adherence to complete and unconditional uprooting of racism, the man-hating apartheid system in South Africa, pointed out the need to take more effective measures internationally towards this end.

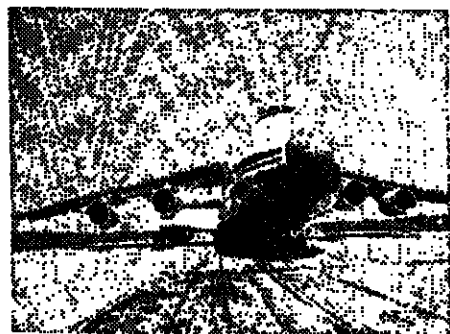
The United States of America was again the only country which refused to participate in the adoption of the resolution.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Los Angeles is the first of major US cities to have been formally proclaimed "a safe haven" for Latin Americans leaving their homeland for fear of persecution on political grounds. A majority decision of the municipal council of the city authorized to give assistance to political refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala fleeing from the bloody terror, launched by the pro-Washington military regimes.

On the protection of state secrets has swept through the country. Nearly 2,900,000 people participated in strikes, demonstrations and meetings of protest in 47 cities sponsored by the Trade Union Council for the Creation of a Single Workday.

French farmers are planning for the first time a range of demonstration of protest against the government's agricultural programme and the Common Market's agricultural policy, stressed the head of the country's peasant movement, Jean-Pierre Chiffolleau.



THE RUSLAN PROVES SUPERIOR TO GALAXY

"The Battle of Giants", as Americans have called competition between the world's biggest transport planes — the US Lockheed C-5A Galaxy and the Soviet Antonov AN-124 Ruslan — has ended in favour of the Soviet aircraft.

Certificates of the International Aviation Federation (FAI) presented to Vladimir Tersky, the Soviet aeroplane's commander, testify that the AN-124 Ruslan has lifted a record payload of 171,219 kilograms to an altitude of 2,000 metres, beating the previous American best by as many as 60-odd tonnes.

Besides, the Ruslan broke 20 other official world records after taking the same cargo to a height of 10,750 metres. Russian will go into service and appear over the vast expanses of Siberia and the Soviet Far East as early as next year. These giant planes can take off and land confidently on snowy fields, frozen marshlands, steep-peaks and tundra plains.

WELCOME TO MOSCOW!



WELCOME TO MOSCOW, SAY MUSCOVITES AND ORGANIZERS OF THE "MOSCOW NEWS" INTERNATIONAL FIGURE SKATING TOURNAMENT.

The newspaper's editorial board and the USSR Figure Skating Federation greet the participants and guests of the event who have arrived from 17 countries.

All is ready for the 20th jubilee event which starts off on December 4 at the Moscow Luzhiki Palace of Sport and winds up on December 8 with exhibition performances.

The organizing committee wishes all the participants success and a happy stay in Moscow and more excitement to fans.

It is our pleasure to note that over the years the tournament has won a prominent place on the international figure skating calendar. It launched many future stars who subsequently entered many similar events to test their readiness for national, European and world championships and the Olympics. By their performance in the tournaments one can trace the rising authority of Soviet figure skating school on the international arena.

Irina Rodnina, Lyudmila Pakhomova, Irina Moiseyeva, Natalya Linchuk, Natalya Bestemianova, Marina Cherkasova, Irina Vorobyova, Yelena Valova, Lyudmila Smirnova, Marina Pestova, Veronika Pereshina, Larisa Selezneva, Marina Kharenko, Alexander Ulanov, Alexander Zaitsev, Oleg Vasiliev, Andrei Minenkov, Alexander Gorskov, Andrei Brilkin, Gennadiy Karpov, Oleg Makarov, Sergei Shakhrai, Igor Lisovsky, Marat Akbarov, Stanislav Leonovich, Sergei Ponomarenko, Yelena Vozdorezova, Kira Ivanova, Anna Kondrashova, Sergei Volkov, Vladimir Kovalev, Alexander Fadeyev, Sergei Chetverukhin — such is the far from complete list of Soviet skaters awarded various medals at Olympic.

(Continued on page 8)



Preliminary start training session for Japanese skaters in Moscow. Photo by Alexei Fyodorov

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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Banning nukes from New Zealand

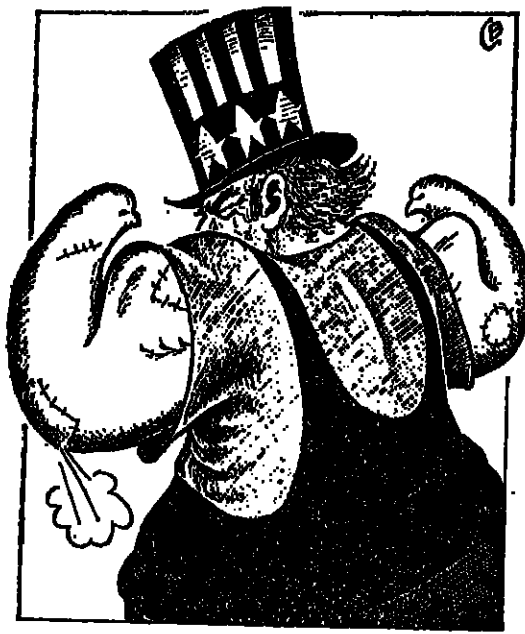
Canberra. The New Zealand Government has passed a bill banning foreign ships carrying either nuclear weapons or nuclear power plants from the country's ports. The Prime Minister David Lange has said that before putting the bill to vote in parliament, the government will consult its ANZUS partners — the United States and Australia and also Great Britain. Lange noted that the bill has been drawn up in such a way that it would not affect the policies or legislation of other countries. He said the passing of the bill would not mean the liquidation of ANZUS.

NAKASONE ON JAPANESE-SOVIET RELATIONS

Tokyo. The Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has spoken favourably of what the Soviet-American summit in Geneva achieved. Speaking at a press conference, he declared that the results of the talks between the leaders of the two great powers deserve the highest praise. They have contributed to the stabilization of the situation in the world and opened up prospects for improvement of relations among various countries.

The Japanese Prime Minister spoke in favour of all-round development of Soviet-Japanese relations. Noting the recent intensification in contacts between the two countries, he said that on its part Japan will work for expansion of political, economic and cultural ties with the USSR.

At the same time, Y. Nakasone reiterated Japan's unfounded claims to part of the Soviet Union.



"Peace through strength"... Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

Scientists against chemical weapons

Rome. The need to ban chemical weapons was stressed by delegates of a recent international conference in Florence. It was sponsored by an organization of Italian scientists — War and Peace Forum — set up in 1984 to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical weapons.

Addressing the delegates Italian Minister of Scientific Research, Luigi Granelli, said that his country will redouble its efforts to achieve the conclusion of an international convention which will completely ban chemical weapons, including its manufacture and stockpiling and help dismantle the existing chemical arsenals. The results of the Geneva summit, he stressed, open up good prospects along this road, and give a powerful impetus to the on-going talks on this problem.

The delegates expressed serious concern over the continuing accumulation of chemical weapons throughout the world and the appearance of new and more lethal types of these weapons. If chemical weapons are used in Europe, they will kill as many people as a nuclear conflict, said British scientist, P. Robinson. He also emphasized the danger in the production of the binary warheads the Pentagon intends to introduce on a large scale in the American army. Their use, he said, would lead to unpredictable consequences and tremendous loss of civilian life.

SPAIN TO HOLD REFERENDUM ON NATO

Madrid. Between March 9 and 21, 1986 Spain is to hold a nation-wide referendum to decide on the country's NATO membership. This was announced by the country's Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez. Speaking in a television interview, he said his cabinet is still resolved to preserve Spain as a nuclear-free zone and to reduce American military presence in the country.

On reductions in the number of American troops stationed in

military bases in Spain, Gonzalez said he wants to solve the problem through negotiations with Washington. He said if his Socialist Cabinet has enough resources to solve the problem so as to meet its interest in maintaining Spain's security.

Assam on the eve of election

New Delhi. An election campaign has been launched throughout the state of Assam following the agreement reached last August between the government in New Delhi and regional political groups in the state on amendments in the electoral rolls, new elections to the state's legislative assembly and the other elections in 14 constituencies to the country's central Parliament's House of the People.

The announcement that elections are to be held on 16 December has created real possibilities for restoration of law, order and normal conditions of life for the 20-million population after six years of crisis in the state.

South Korean students oppose regime

Tokyo. The political situation in South Korea has taken another sharp turn for the worse. Angered at Washington's economic and political domination, a group of students have, for the second time this month, taken over the building of the American cultural centre. The students have barricaded themselves in the building, being slogans from its windows and condemning the policies of the Chun Doo-hwan regime. Japanese newspapers report that this action testifies to a growth in the anti-American sentiments in South Korea.

While the students are holding the American cultural centre, the deputies of the largest opposition group, the New Democratic Party, have announced their unilateral step in pushing through parliament a budget bill envisaging further increases in military spending and higher taxes.

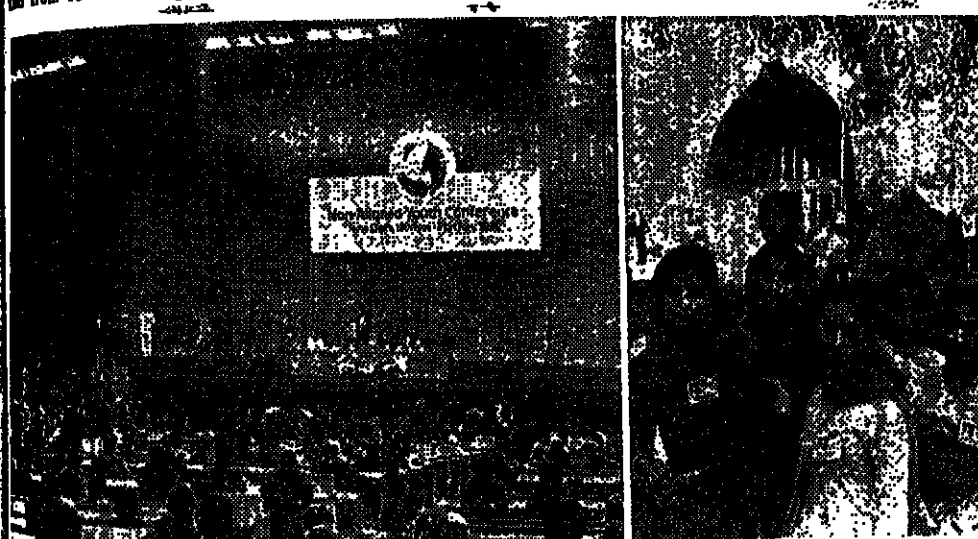
CIA finances Portuguese trade union

Lisbon. A big scandal erupted in Portugal following French press reports of documented evidence of grand US financial "aid" to dissident trade unions in some countries. According to an anti-communist propaganda campaign, the US "aid" is to be used for the purpose of "solidarity" with the Portuguese people.

The Lisbon-based "yellow" press, emphasizing that the US "aid" is to be used for the purpose of "solidarity" with the Portuguese people, has been accused of spreading lies. The Portuguese government has denied the allegations.

the dove of peace with its wings breaking the chains of the Earth. This is the emblem of the Non-Aligned Youth Conference which took place recently in New Delhi, the Indian capital. In the days the emblem was displayed everywhere in the streets and squares of the Indian capital. This emblem, initiated by the Indian Youth Congress (IYC), is held under the motto, "For freedom from fear and dependence".

Attending the Conference were delegations from 80 countries as well as representatives of a number of international organizations and national liberation movements. The Conference became an important event of the International Youth Year and contributed to mutual understanding and friendship among young people in non-aligned nations.



Conference in progress. ● Members of Indian delegation.

ONE MORE VOCOM?

Neyo. The Washington administration is devising plans to set up an organization in Asia to control exports to the Pacific similar to COM which controls exports to the United States to limit on the West European arms and technological links to the socialist states.

The Japanese Government supports these plans and by the Pentagon has the newspaper "Nihon Shinbun" Japan, together with the United States, wants to limit South Korea and a number of countries in South-East Asia and Oceania into an Asian COM. Washington and Tokyo threaten all those who do not want to participate in forming the profitable trade partnership with the socialist countries with restrictions on exports of industrial equipment and closure of access to advanced technologies.

America: 33 million destitute Americans

Washington. A national trade and moral disgrace. This is the former chairman of the US Commission on Civil Rights, Arthur Flemming, described at a press conference here the increasing number of destitute people in this richest Western nation.

At least over 33 million Americans, as was stressed at the press conference, now live below the official poverty line, when the current administration took office. At present one of seven US adults and one of five children live in poverty.

The distribution of the national wealth among Americans has not been unfair since 1947, when the census bureau started publishing figures on people's income. Around 40 per cent of the population, the most affluent group, wield 67.3 per cent of national wealth, while 40 per cent of the least affluent Americans control only 15.7 per cent.

S. K. SINGH: THE TERRORISTS WERE TRAINED IN CANADA

New Delhi. The Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, S. K. Singh, has expressed indignation with the Pakistani authorities' complicity with Sikh extremists who recently attacked two Indian diplomats in Lahore. The Indian ambassador said that this crude act of violence took place despite the Pakistani administration's assurance of complete security for members of the Indian diplomatic mission. In fact the Indian diplomats have become victims of an act of terrorism by Punjab separatists operating in Pakistan. The

ambassador has rejected attempts by the official representatives of Islamabad to shift the blame for what has happened on the Indian diplomats themselves so as to evade the responsibility for the repeated acts of complicity with the criminals, thus encouraging them. In this connection, Indian newspapers note that the attackers arrived in Pakistan from Canada, where militants are being trained after being recruited from among the Sikh immigrants resident in Canada.

PINOCHET—A TYRANT AND CRIMINAL

Rome. Former Italian President Alessandro Pertini has said that the United States is directly responsible for the crimes perpetrated by the Chilean junta. The prominent statesman was addressing students of Bologna University during the Days of the democratic public's solidarity with the fight of Chilean patriots.

The United States organized a military coup in Chile, staging it with the hands of its spy agency. It is to blame for the current unrest in that country, Pertini said. Pinochet is a tyrant and a criminal who should face an international court, and if I were to be in Chile now, I should join the fight against fascism as a veteran of the Resistance movement, he added.

Science and technology

STRESS 'REJUVENATES'

According to specialists dealing with problems of stress, the human organism does not have enough time to get adapted to the accelerated production rhythm and to changes of living conditions resulting from scientific and technological progress. Researchers at Harvard University maintain that the age group of people who fall ill as a result of stresses has considerably rejuvenated of late. Among those born in the 30s stress diseases became widespread after 50. Concerning the people born after the Second World War the same picture is observed among 30-year-olds.

OBEYING THE VOICE

Microsurgeons' work calls for exquisite accuracy, therefore, they make use of a microscope during operations. But sometimes a surgeon has to put aside the microscope and take up the handle of an apparatus. To relieve him of unnecessary troubles, engineers of the Opto company (the Federal Republic of Germany) have developed a voice-controlled operation microscope. A surgeon can give

16 commands — "brighter light", "to the right", "higher", "make focus more accurate", "increase magnification", "stop", etc. The device is adjusted to his voice in advance, therefore anyone's accidental exclamations in an operation room won't be a hindrance. Besides, the electronic apparatus repeats the command so that the surgeon may make sure whether the machine has understood him correctly or not.

WASTE REUSED

The Takematsu Komuten company has worked out a biosystem for the purification of boggy lands contaminated with industrial waste. Its advantage is that, after appropriate treatment, the waste is reused in agriculture and industry. In polluted waters hyacinth, water cress and other plants are used as absorbers of nitrogen, phosphorus and other chemical compounds. They are later picked up, dried and processed into fertilizers, fodder for cattle, compost, combustible briquettes, methanol and so on. It took five years to work out the method. Tests started on one of the ponds in Takematsu's township will show how effective it is.

FOLLOWING THE OLD RUT

Commenting on the approval by the South Korean parliament of the next year's military budget, which raises the country's military spending by 13 per cent, PRAVDA writes: Seoul's military spending have been growing in geometrical progression. Compared with 1980, the military spending have risen 292 times and account for nearly 40 per cent of the entire budget. A lion's share of the money will go to buy offensive types of weapons and military technologies from the United States.

The alarming fact is that every year Washington spends increasing sums of money on militarization of the Seoul regime. All in all, between 1985 and 1989 the Pentagon intends to deliver to South Korea military technologies and weapons worth 8,000 million dollars. Of late one can hear in Seoul declarations about the desire to normalize the situation on the Korean Peninsula and to contribute to the creation in the region of atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust. These, however, are mere words remote from the real actions taken by Chun Doo-Hwan's regime.

DANGEROUS BURDEN

In many Moslem countries, the growing military spending, particularly in the oil-rich monarchies, are huge, writes the NEW TIMES weekly. In a number of countries, the enormous armies are largely justified by the need to counter the Israeli aggressor. Yet in countries like Iran under the Shah or Pakistan, the army has become an aim in itself and the people only exist to provide and feed the soldiers. On the whole the annual growth in the military spending is several times that of the world's average in the region.

The involvement of the Moslem countries into the arms race helps imperialism consolidate its military and political positions in the region and to influence the political course in peacetime. In case of war this involvement threatens the all sovereignty and independence. Besides, by making the oil monarchies create military infrastructures, such as airfields, ports, warehouses, and communication, and buy as much weaponry as possible, the United States and NATO expect to make use of this in critical situations. The "arsenalization" of the Moslem states is becoming one of the major components in the neoconservative strategies.

AFRICA'S FOREIGN DEBTS GROWING

Analysing recent press reports that the foreign debts of African countries may reach 174,000 million dollars next year, TASS commentator Yu. Makalimov writes:

The pace of growth of the foreign debts of African states south of the Sahara has been growing over the past five years by approximately 7.5 per cent every year. The increase in the gross national product meanwhile is no more than 3.8 per cent.

The Western powers' protectionist policy complicates the solution of the debt problem. It restricts deliveries of African commodities to foreign markets and thereby deprives them of currency receipts. In these conditions, voices are becoming more insistent in Africa in favour of fundamental restructuring of the international credit system on the principles of equality and justice. The solution of socio-economic problems. It is believed in African countries, should be sought not through new loans, but rather by raising industrial and agricultural production, developing inter-African and regional cooperation, establishing equitable international trade and economic relations.

SOLIDARITY WITH A FIGHTING PEOPLE

In an article dedicated to the International Day of Solidarity with Palestinians, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes: In 1947, immediately after the United Nations adopted a resolution on the creation of the state of Israel, the future president of the 10-bb Jewish state, hoping for an early recognition, was ready to promise anything, including respect for the rights of the neighbouring Arabs. Yet, he knew even then about the preparations for the crime at Deir Yassin and about the brutalities to be perpetrated by the Zionists in Arab villages. In Israel today, where the honour and dignity of Palestinians are trodden underfoot, there is no need to hide behind a hedge of peace rhetoric.

For some the promised land has turned into prison bars, for others — kilometres of barbed wire. The Zionists have reduced nearly two million people to the state of slaves. However, the political machinations and bloody reprisals resorted to by imperialism and Zionism cannot make the Palestinians give up the aims of their struggle — national self-determination and the creation of an independent state of their own.

OF INTEREST

Tomato battles

Bitter "tomato battles" are annually fought near the city of Twin Lakes (USA) between the "armies" of two states — Texas and Colorado. On each side 250 people participate in the battle and the enemy is put out of action by an accurate hit with an overripe tomato in the chest or the head. The aphorism of the battle is: "non-fatal, sharp". The battlefields are covered with "non-fatal" weapons. The year of the Colorado "army" was when only two Texas soldiers were left as against 80 opponents (the judiciary had meticulously announced a "ceasefire").

Baths with a thousand-year history

It took the restorers quite an effort to recreate in detail the appearance of an unusual complex known in historical documents as "Augustus chambers" the construction of which, it is dated the 1st century A.D. This structure was equipped with various mechanisms for supplying water into baths. For many centuries, Roman baths have been popular among the inhabitants of the Portuguese capital, but the chambers' earth quake in 1755 destroyed them almost completely. And now, 230 years after, "Augustus chambers" are again "restoring their vitality".

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

ILL-FOUNDED CONCEPT

The hijacking of the Egyptian Boeing-734 by terrorists, its landing in Malta and its storming by Cretan commandos belied claims by the American administration that regional conflicts are the source of rivalry between East and West. In the American capital there are many advocates of this view on world developments. Thus, "The Washington Post", in recognizing that the Geneva summit changed the climate and nature of relations between the USSR and the US, still asserts that it did not affect their "global competition".

But to picture knots of contradictions in separate regions as engendered by East-West competition is not only wrong but dangerous.

The danger of this idea lies in the fact that certain American circles use this notion in an attempt to make people believe that the US and the USSR are allegedly engaged in a struggle to divide the world. But such an approach spells out a certain

inevitability of a fatal military collision between them. Not surprisingly proponents of this view are especially many among those Americans who insist on boosting American military power and new Pentagon springboards on earth and in space. In this respect the doctrine of the so-called American "vital interests" is directly linked with the policy of global competition propounded by Washington.

The Soviet leadership has a totally different view of the causes of regional conflicts. As Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in Geneva, tensions, conflicts and even wars in separate regions between different states have their roots in the past and the current socio-economic conditions in these countries and regions. Moscow thus proposes (rather than inventing the causes of conflict) that the reasons for their emergence be studied and ways and means found to eliminate them. In this respect the Soviet Union works on the

theory that the chief protagonists are not Moscow and Washington but states located in areas of heightened tensions.

Yet a declaration of this or that region a zone of American "vital interests" means that Washington regards the international arena as a sphere of operation by only one or a group of countries. This precludes viable solutions.

The American approach leaves to the other countries the part of vassal states, which sharply contradicts the principles of equitable development of nations and their possibilities to realize their sovereign rights in their own way. The Soviet Union is convinced that the right to choose one's socio-economic systems, methods and forms of development and friends is the sovereign prerogative of every nation. And if the great powers have "certain fundamental interests, we think that dozens of independent nations have their own interests, too.

This view helps one get to the root of regional conflicts. Tensions around Angola stem from the fact that the US would not reconcile itself to the loss of that country rich in critical minerals. Similar tensions around Afghanistan and Nicaragua are also caused by the position of Washington, which uses the CIA to escalate the civil war and to isolate those nations American standards of "freedom" and "democracy". In the Middle East the protracted crisis directly results from US efforts to turn that region into its domain, and this, naturally, makes the Arab nations oppose American-Israeli dictate.

In this regard the opinion of the Indian "National Herald" about the Soviet-American-Geneva summit is characteristic of the position of many non-aligned nations. The newspaper believes that the creation of a climate of détente could facilitate the search for ways to settle regional conflicts as well. The Soviet leadership proceeds from the fact that all states are called upon to play an important role in world affairs, and while the USSR and the US bear special responsibility for the future of the world, other states, too, should have their share of this responsibility. As is clear from reaction to the Geneva summit, they will not go along with the American concept of East-West competition, which turns the entire world into an arena of acute confrontation threatening mankind with nuclear self-destruction.

Round the Soviet Union

● A GOLD MEDAL — THE HIGHEST AWARD OF A RECENT WORLD EXHIBITION OF YOUNG INVENTORS IN PLOVDIV (BULGARIA) — WAS PRESENTED TO A SELF-MADE CAR OF DMITRY PARFOMOV AND GENNADY KHAINOV OF LENINGRAD. To participate in this review of achievements, the prize-winning exhibit drove to the exhibition by itself to take part in this first international motor rally of amateur cars. Not long ago the young designers of the car with the poetic name of Laura were workers; now they are staff members of a laboratory of prospective mock-up cars set up in Leningrad.

● FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PRACTICE OF SOVIET FILM PRODUCTION, FILMING EQUIPMENT IS OPERATING AT THE TURKMENFILM STUDIOS IN CENTRAL ASIA ON SOLAR ENERGY CONVERTED INTO ELECTRICITY. The solar cine-equipment has successfully shot two features.

IMPROVED COAL MINING MACHINES FOR SIBERIA

Open-pit mining excavators designed at the Leningrad Izhorzavot association will be able to speedily strip any surface layers in open-pit coal mining at temperatures of minus 50°C.

The need to manufacture new caterpillar machines to replace the now widely used excavators with smaller capacity buckets was necessitated by the tasks of speeding up the development of solid fuel deposits in Siberia the total reserves of which exceed several times the current annual coal output in this country.

One more metro line in Leningrad

Builders in Leningrad have surmounted an underground water obstacle. Having overcome complex sections under the Neva River, tunnellers have completed the 4th seven-kilometre right-bank line of Leningrad Metro. The first working train has passed on it. Finishing work on stations, foyers and escalator mounting is in full swing. The line which is to go into operation this year will link new residential districts on the right bank of the Neva with the city's central part.

Regular traffic on the first section of Leningrad Metro, stretching for a little more than 10 km, began 30 years ago. Now the total length of its three lines exceeds 76 kilometres. More than 2 million Leningraders use this convenient and high-speed transport every day.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

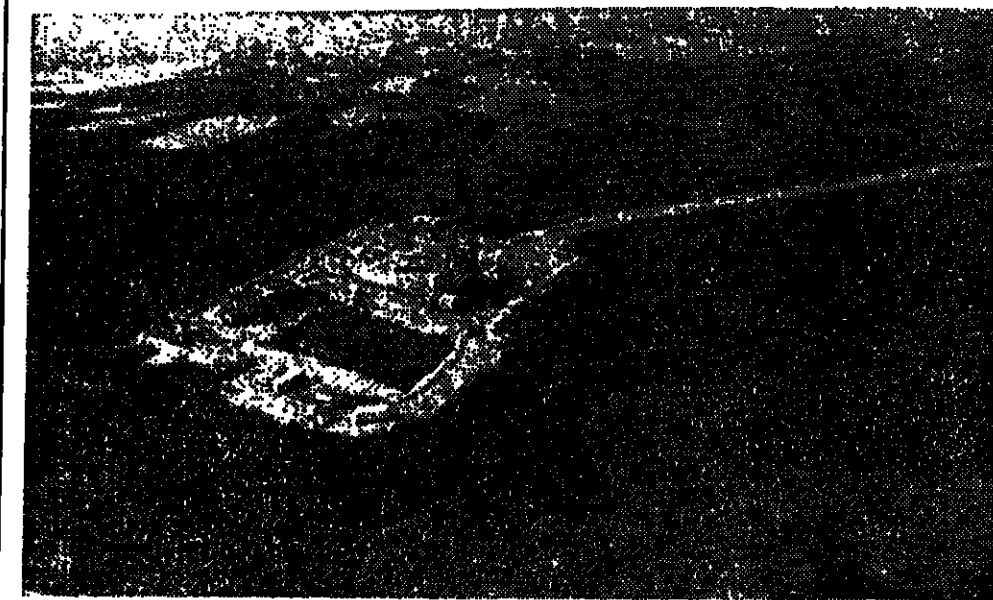
WHEN YOU KNOW THE TRUTH...

No visitors to the Soviet Union, especially those who have seen it several times during the post-war period, can deny the immense progress made in housing construction, supplies to the population, production of consumer goods and in the overall improvement in the standard of living. Pam Meisler, Secretary-General of the British-Soviet Friendship Society, writes in TRUD. The Soviet people are by right proud of these achievements, the result of their efforts for common wealth. At the same time, as the Soviet press itself reports, not all the tasks have yet been accomplished and there still remain both material and moral shortcomings.

The Western mass media, regrettably, use this frank criticism and self-criticism not to draw attention to the openness of the Soviet democratic process, in which working people expose shortcomings and find ways to remove them. Conversely, anti-Soviet propaganda is cooked up on the basis of such materials. This is one more weighty reason why members of our society prefer to study every aspect of life in the USSR on their own, at first hand. When you know the truth, it is easier to fight lies.

A REGION OF GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

This is how Valery Chikhanov, Director of the Institute of Economic Studies of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences and



Artificial sand island.

SIBERIAN OIL

Industrial exploitation of West Siberian oil deposits began more than 20 years ago. The world press described the discovery of oil deposits east of the Ural Mountains as a "sensational event of the century".

In a very short period of time a railroad almost 1,000 km long was laid to the north from Tyumen, the nearest city on the Trans-Siberian main line. New cities sprang up in taiga: Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Nefteyugansk in which more than half a million people are now living. The USSR's biggest oil-ex-

tracting complex was established during these years in Western Siberia. Since 1983 its oil fields have been producing more than 1,000,000 tonnes of oil daily.

These pictures were taken at one of the hardly-accessible oil fields — Pyodovskoye deposit near Surgut. To open up this oil field in a boundless expanse of marshlands an artificial sand island had to be filled in, access car roads had to be built. Drilling of deep boreholes to reach oil layers is going on there day and night.



Drillmen at work.

Growth of natural gas output

More than 640,000 million cubic metres of gas are to be extracted in the country's gas fields in the current year. In five years it is planned to increase the annual output to 835,000-850,000 million.

The main gas-producing area in the near future will, as before, be Western Siberia. Preparations are soon to be started for the development of the gas fields on the Yamal Peninsula. Deposits tapped here will serve as a base for the creation of a new major gas-producing area. In the coming five-year development plan period, the extraction of gas condensate will also increase considerably.

New generation power units

A heavy electric machine-building plant in Khar'kov (the Ukraine) has started manufacturing especially reliable power-generating machines of a new generation. The plant has shipped off the last components for the first stage hydro-turbogenerator of this type with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts which was made for the Burlyukovskaya hydro-power electric station in the Ivano-Frankovsk Region.

Such units possess superior manoeuvrability and ensure a permanently stable working regimen for the country's unified energy system. They will protect it from overcharges that occur when major energy units are switched on or off and also from tension changes caused by increases or drop in electricity consumption.

The new turbogenerator's rotor has two windings of each other instead of one. This substantially enhances the possibilities of the new machine in operating regulation of working regimes.

In the next five years (1986-1990) the plant will manufacture a series of such turbogenerators to equip major electric stations in Siberia and the Far East, where it is especially difficult to introduce stable interaction of energy projects at great distances. Specialists at the Khar'kov plant are now developing units of the new type with capacities of 800,000 and 1,000,000 kilowatts.

Corresponding Member of that Academy, calls the Far East in the magazine KOMMUNIST.

More than 70 types of minerals have been discovered in the Far East which possesses reserves of all the basic fuel and energy resources: coal, oil, natural gas, river energy, wind and sun. It is distinguished for big stocks of geothermal energy. In the volcanic zones of the Kamchatka region and the Kuril archipelago the prospects of geothermal energy are sufficient for the construction of mighty power stations. The country's sole Pushchetskaya geothermal power station is already operating. Non-traditional energy sources play a big part. The boys of the Sea of Okhotsk are among the best places on our planet for the construction of tidal power stations.

The forests of the Far East are of exceptionally great importance in the economic complex of the region and the country as a whole. Concentrated in the area are 26 per cent of timber reserves, usually valuable species. 140 types of food plants whose total biological resources are estimated at 250,000 tonnes, as well as about 1,000 types of medicinal herbs.

Biological resources are the most valuable and, under modern conditions, they acquire ever greater importance in the natural resources of the Far East. Their total reserves in the 200-mile zone of the Far East are estimated at 25.8 million tonnes, of which 73 million are related to fish resources.

The solution of economic problems for the development of this richest region is of great importance for the entire country. Therefore, the Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences is working out a comprehensive programme — Dainy Voskov — for the development of productive forces. According to the author, it must improve general planning and concentrate material and manpower resources in key directions.

MIRACLES OF GENETIC ENGINEERING

A man can only be helped to get rid of a hereditary disease by means of genetic engineering, writes Doctor of Biological Sciences Konstantin Skirabin in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

The hereditary diseases stem from defects in genes. If the faulty gene is found it becomes possible to determine which substance it fails to supply in sufficient quantities to the human body. After this one can transplant the necessary gene to the cells so that this substance can have a means of producing with the fault. There is another way of dealing with the fault — replacing the defective gene with a good one in the human embryo, which would eliminate the initial cause of the disease.

A remarkable experiment in this direction has been carried out by scientists of the Institute of General Genetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and of the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; reports the paper. They implanted a human gene in the embryo of a mouse. The mouse that was born soon grew twice the size of its siblings. With this experiment, the scientists wanted to make sure that it is possible to change it in the required direction by transplanting genes from another species.

TASHKENT SCHOOLCHILDREN SPEAK HINDI

From the Lala Bahadur school in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, spoke as they granted the first interview in their lives, answering questions from visiting journalists.

Here, thousands of miles from our country, we felt at home. Our news agency correspondent Ashok Verma said. We are very glad to be welcomed by children freshly speaking our tongue. The ensuing conversation revealed that they are well versed in its culture and traditions.

It has been taught at the school for thirty years now.

When dragon-fly

Remarkable work of Russian artists dating back to the 20th century has been added to the collection of decorative arts in the History Museum. A pendant in the shape of a dragon-fly made of gold and stones rare in beauty was donated to the museum by Marie Kuksina, a modern artist.

The dragon-fly brooch belongs to modern art. The decorative expressiveness of the pendant is due to a combination of its brilliant iridescent wings, studded all over with diamonds and roses made of diamonds and rubies.

Such collection in the section of decorative arts of the History Museum numbers about 10,000 items. The number of them have been increasing steadily. Indicating dates, Kusakina to the museum has a dedication to Vasily Agafonov, a factory of gold and silversmiths (Moscow, 1904-1910) so far it is the only available production by the artist.

OF INTEREST

Falcon hunting

Breathe new life into an old way of hunting with prey — this is the task set to a school opened in Almaty, capital of the Kazakh Republic. About 30 falcons of various species found within the USSR boundaries are now undergoing training at the school. This long-forgotten craft is being taught by Ivan Borodikhin, a scientist-ornithologist, and Adikhon Turdybayev, a hereditary berkutchi (thus from times immemorial Kazakh call masters of catch-hunting with birds of prey).

In recent years a number of people are eager to dedicate their spare time to dealing with nature. Many are keen at rifle hunting. But this has begun to unfavourably affect the state of fauna, so the shooting hunting

Decorative street lamp posts

In monuments, houses, squares, street lamp posts are also part of our capital. It would be impossible to imagine them. Both modern and old ones have been serving us and imparting special charm to the city.

Let us see them near the Pushkin monument and at delicate of those cast of iron the artist Pushkin's poetry

As we walk along the city these lamp posts change shape, as though turning his pages. We feel different as we see different pointed into the sky — in a poetic, in form, in the times.

Science and technology

The burial-mound Verin-Naver, situated in the southern slope of mount Aragats (the Transcaucasian Republic of Armenia), is unravelling its mysteries. The archaeological relic, relating to the period between the end of the 3rd millennium and the 11th-12th centuries A. D., lies at a place 1,100 metres above sea level. More than 300 graves have been preserved on an area of over 100 hectares.

Excavations are being carried out by an archaeological expedition of Yerevan State University. Burial-mound No. 12 attracts special attention among the graves of the Middle Bronze period. Seventeen ceramic articles — polished black vessels and red ones with effective black painting have been discovered in it. Other finds include graceful arrow tips made of transparent rock crystal, necklaces, beads made of glass, Egyptian glazed pottery and corneal.

Bronze statues of a golden eagle and a dove found in the tombs of the Later Bronze period may be regarded as real masterpieces of art. They are hollow and attached to a stand which freely turns round its axis. With the slightest shaking bronze globules inside the hollow figures produce a melodious chiming. These statues, probably, adorned the belt or the pole of a chariot.

Scientists believe that the burial-mound Verin-Naver is one of the most interesting monuments of the Middle and Later Bronze period (12th-11th centuries B. C.) in Transcaucasia.

The finds in the Verin-Naver are of rather valuable scientific importance, Stepan Yesayan, Doctor of Sciences (History), head of the archaeology and

Mysteries of Verin-Naver

ethnography chair of Yerevan University, told a TASS correspondent. They shed light on the history of culture and everyday life of our remote ancestors who lived over 4,000 years ago.

The bones of a lion, discovered for the first time on the territory of our country, are also of special interest.



Ornaments of onyx, corneal, Egyptian glazed pottery and glass found in the rich burial-mound Verin-Naver.

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE PAMIRS

Using installations to trap particles of gigantic energies coming from outer space in the "Tamir" experiment, scientists have obtained new data on their interaction with atomic nuclei of the substance.

The pictures of these interactions may be provisionally divided into two fields. In the first, when the energy of particles rises to trillion electron-volts, the nature of interactions changes slowly and monotonously. But when passing to still greater energies — in the second field — the laws of nature begin to show up. Earlier they remained unnoticed and did not yield to investigations even on the most powerful accelerators.

As physicists suppose, electromagnetic fields act in outer space and in rarely flaring supernova stars. These fields accelerate particles to energies hundreds of thousands and even millions of times bigger than those received on the ground.

The following fact shows the scope of the experiment and the difficulties scientists come across in the Pamir mountains, at an altitude of nearly 5,000 metres, something like a puff-pastry "pie" of lead and a special X-ray film packed in light- and water-proof packets, has been arranged on a flat ground. Such a "pie" covers a territory of almost 1,000 square metres. Only about one hectare of X-ray film is used.

The particles, getting into the X-ray emulsion chamber, form spots on the film by which one

can determine their energy and nature of interaction with atomic nuclei of the substance.

ROBOTS AS LABORATORY ASSISTANTS

Miniature robots, like cubes from a children's mecano, joined together into fanciful multi-story structures, formed a system of laboratory automatic instruments ("alloys") which are unequalled in instrument-making practice.

S. Borodin, the author of this system, is a staff member of the Institute of Biological Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He set himself the difficult task of developing a special robot — a laboratory assistant capable of fulfilling preparatory work normally undertaken by researchers. He suggested an original method, according to which the functions of a laboratory assistant were assumed by modules. An electronic circuit is inserted in each such robot of narrow specialization. It makes it fulfill, under the impact of an external signal, strictly definite operations.

There are dozens of such minirobots many of which can be placed on the palm. But their likely combinations are infinitely countless. In a needed succession they fulfil any operation involved in a laboratory assistant's work. Red, blue, green and orange boxes of various sizes forming the "alloy" easily join one another with leg-plus which simultaneously serve as universal contacts by means of which each module receives power supply and commands from neighbours and transmits its own back.

Thus, Arthur Miller, speaking about the coolness of Americans towards the theatre (the Soviet press is also writing about the end of a theatrical "boom") regards as a solution of the problem the "writing of better plays" — thesis which would be endorsed by any Soviet playwright.

All the meeting's participants whom I talked to in Vilnius, expressed profound belief in the ability of literature to influence the conscience of people. According to Harriett Salisbury, it only a pile of books survives in a library during a holocaust, mankind will learn to live anew.

This conviction in the capabilities of literature will also entail the high responsibility of a writer. Can't it Almaty, come literature with the purifying fire which must burn out of people consumer instincts and help them find harmony with the world.

In the opinion of participants in the meeting, it was highly useful and fruitful. It firmly allied the Soviet and American writers. The rapid rapprochement of Soviet and American writing was measured in inches, now we have advanced a mile.

VIEWPOINT

'GENEVA' IN VILNIUS

Oiga MARTYSENKO

This is how the round-table conference of Soviet and American writers in the Lithuanian capital was called, partly in jest and partly in earnest. Its holding coincided with the Geneva summit.

This coincidence is, naturally, accidental but coincidence in spirit is natural. The Soviet and American writers met for the 7th time (their dialogue, which began in 1977, is held consecutively in the USA and the USSR), and the discussion in Vilnius bore the imprint of envisaged changes in Soviet-American relations.

"Your summit talks at Geneva have stirred hopes throughout the entire world," declared the men of letters in their goodwill message to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

This time, too, the subject of the round-table conference was "The Role of a Writer in the Preservation of Human Values". Despite differences in views the writers had no divergences as to the fact that the greatest value today is life itself, which needs to be protected. People of different cultures and various experiences in life, they signed the appeal to Geneva, in which they reaffirmed: "Words are the building blocks of peace. As writers, each of us, in our way and work, attempts to remove barriers separating people — whether within or among nations."

Soviet and American literatures were represented by people whose names have overstepped national boundaries: Chinghiz Almatov, Arthur Miller, Edvardas Miekelaitis, Allen Ginsberg, Grigory Baklanov, Harriett Salisbury and others. The discussions were frank and acute because, as Allen Ginsberg put it, if we are not frank, then automatically we adhere to the alternative — hypocrisy.

There was no hypocrisy at the meetings, just as there was no striving to conceal anxieties, hopes, doubts and expectations. But there was a common striving, as Soviet poet David Kugultinov put it, to seek not differences but points of contact. There were quite a few such points — from the global programme of preserving life from the danger of a nuclear holocaust to purely specific problems of art.

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PROFILES

ALEXANDER LAZAREV



He became internationally known when he was forty. In 1971 he won first prize at a national competition of conductors and a year later brought a gold medal from a competition honouring Herbert von Karajan. Soon he was invited to the Bolshoi Theatre. He was given a repertoire of old classics and also took part in staging new operas. His productions of Russian operas abroad were very well received. He staged Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" in Brussels, Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina" in Buenos Aires. Besides operas he has been conducting symphony concerts.

This is what he says about certain problems facing opera today:

I do not consider myself as belonging mostly to opera although I love this genre. Moreover, I think that of all the historically shaped musical genres opera possesses the greatest and most powerful arsenal that can affect human emotions, imagination and hearts. Music, singing voices, the might of symphony orchestra, the developing action on stage, spectacular scenery and direct contact with audiences which creates emotional currents binding stage and listeners — isn't it much?

Those who deliberate on the theme of whe-

ther opera should die or live are wrong. The problem lies in artistic standards.

Did you derive particular pleasure from any of your productions? I asked, and the conductor mentioned Prokofiev's "The Gambler" and Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Snow Maiden".

Both productions, by the way, bore a clear imprint of high musical standards and interesting artistic directing. Deliberating upon the relations between a conductor and an artistic director in opera — one of the topical problems of the day — Alexander Lazarev points out that his contacts with different artistic directors had convinced him of one thing: if an artistic director and a conductor brought a coordinated concept to the first rehearsal this would mean half of their success. Of course, everything must be passed on to the cast and the whole staff involved, but a bright idea holds place of pride. This is how he worked with Boris Pokrovsky, an outstanding artistic director of operas, when they staged "The Gambler" and this is what happened when he worked with well-known drama director Boris Ravenstikh on "The Snow Maiden".

His recent production is Prokofiev's opera "A Story About a Real Man".

Due to certain specific dramatic features this opera has never been a real success, the conductor says. Its music is brilliant and it must live and be heard. I think this opera is the best opera about the Great Patriotic War. What are we to do to make it interesting for broad audiences? How can we make it more vivid, exciting, dynamic, and at the same time forceful? This is what I thought: during World War II we celebrated the 700th anniversary of the victory won by Russian troops over Teutonic knights, and Prokofiev wrote a cantata, "Alexander Nevsky", about it. That cantata sounded like an alarm bell during the war. I also thought that behind the feat of Alexander Nevsky lay the idea of the "Story" stood the tremendous might of the Russian people who have more than once rebuffed enemy attacks and invasions. This is how I came by the idea of including excerpts from the cantata in the opera score.

The production of the "Story" gave rise to numerous, sometimes contradictory comments. Many critics and spectators hailed the "arbitrary" handling of Prokofiev's music, others did not. And yet...

It seems to me that opera can develop by imbibing new things that appear in other arts and also by using modern musical equipment, the conductor says. I think that if we choose this path opera will remain up to date and, without betraying any of its fundamental features, will remain an art that is extremely comprehensive and synthesized.

Maya FRITSKER

Another version of 'Don Quixote'

Popular Georgian cinema and drama actor, People's Artist of Georgia Kakhi Karsadze learned from his own experience that art demands sacrifices. For two months or so he lost... 20 kilos because of his new role in a nine-part feature film "Don Quixote". The film is being shot by Soviet film makers jointly with their Spanish counterparts and the French film Pathé Cinéma.

I lost the first 10 kilos prior to the audition, as a result of strict diet, smiles the actor. The rest 10 kilos vanished while I

was waiting for my appointment as a "knight of the sad countenance". That was just to the point, otherwise I wouldn't have got in my armour.

Several episodes have already been shot at filming sites of the Crusades in the Akhaltsikha (south of Georgia) and in the Georgian desert, Udabno. The rest will be shot in Spain.

In all there are 134 roles in the film to be played by noted Soviet as well as foreign drama and cinema actors. The dances are choreographed by fam-

ous Spanish dancer Violeta González.

Film director Rezo Chikheidze reminds us of what Cervantes once said: "Let it be that while reading the novel the melancholy person would start laughing, the merry person would become even more merrier, the simpleton wouldn't get bored, the reasonable would be delighted by your invention, the sober-minded wouldn't blame it while the wise couldn't but praise it." If this happens we'll all be happy...

FACTS and EVENTS

Operas. The Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre of Leningrad has premiered Tchaikovsky's opera "Eugene Onegin". The new production is another piece in the Pushkiniana cycle in classical music. Next January the opera is to be shown in Italy where Leningraders have already performed the "Queen of Spades".

Art. A fair of art works of socialist countries, Interart-85, has opened in the Polish city of Poznan. On show are works of painting and sculpture, graphic and applied art by 1,300 masters from nine socialist countries, including the Soviet Union.



Rezo Chikheidze rehearsing with actors a scene from "Don Quixote".

'LIBERTADOR'

Libertador means liberator. This is how they call Latin American national hero and anti-colonial fighter Simon Bolivar.

On the initiative of the Venezuelan Government, UNESCO has celebrated the bicentenary of Simon Bolivar's birth and an international prize has been instituted in the patriot's honour. Artist Vladimir Zamkov expressed in his portrait the lofty impression about the remarkable champion of freedom who com-

Artist's Indian themes

Travel notes and sketches, the memory about meetings on Indian soil form the basis of illustrations by Byelorussian graphic artist, Georgi Poplavsky, for Rabindranath Tagore's book "The Garden of Songs". The series of lithographs will decorate the Indian poet's book due to be released by Moscow's Khudozhestvennaya Literatura Publishers.

Love at first glance — was how the Byelorussian artist called the feeling he conceived 10 years ago during his first encounter with India. His admiration for this ancient country's art, people and nature was reflected in his cycle called

bined in himself the will of a state leader and the sympathy heart of a fighter. It is not the first portrait by the artist dedicated to the glorious sons of Latin America. In his time Zamkov was awarded the order of Francisco de Miranda for his portrait of the hero. His portrait of Augusto Sandino, donated to the Government of Nicaragua, was an expression of fraternal feelings by Soviet people towards the republic's fighter for freedom.

On behalf of the Soviet country the portrait of Simon Bolivar has been donated to UNESCO.

In accordance with a working protocol signed by representatives of the USSR State Committee on Television and Broadcasting, and the ZDF broadcasting programme, the West German television recently organized Soviet Union Day. TV viewers watched USSR feature and documentary films as well as circus performers.



TV announcer Tatyana Romashina and her West German counterpart Elke Kasi.

WHAT'S ON?

December 3-6

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 3 — A concert, 4 — Adam, "Cisella" (ballet), 6 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 3 — Prokofiev, "A Story About a Real Man" (opera), 5 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera), 6 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 4 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 5 — Double bass, Rosini, "Bravo Figaro" (ballet), Pleszola, "Bach and Nine Tangos" (ballet), 6 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes", 5 — Kalman, "The Gipsy Princess", 6 — Kramer, "Catherine".

FILMS

Winter Ryeing in Gagra (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A musical about a former popular tap-dancer who shares his experience with a younger performer.

Cinema: "Mir" (1 Travest Blvd), Metro Kolhoznyaya (Zaryadya) (1 Moskovskaya Embankment), Metro Ploshchad Nogiina. Who and How (India, 2 parts). A detective story of investigations into the murder of a young girl. Cinema: "Zemli" (40/42 Taganskaya St., Metro Taganskaya "Forum") (14 Sadovo-Sukharevskaya St., Metro Kolhoznyaya Blvd).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, 3 the Rossiya Hotel building). 3 — Lyubimilla Seichina, a solo singer from Leningrad, 5 — 6 — singer from Leningrad, 6 — singer from Leningrad. Concerts by prominent artists from Georgia. Lento Central Stadium, South Sports Arena (Leningrad), 34 — Moscow Ballet on ice.

EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts (12 Volkopskaya St., Pushkinskaya Sq.). 12 — 19/12/85, featuring the Czech master, Josef Soukup (1868-1976), featuring the southern regions of Czechia.



Optical instruments displayed at the exhibition by the West German firm Opton.

Photo by Vitaly Yastrzhembsky

REVIEW OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

"Elektrotehnologiya-85", an international specialized exhibition of technological equipment, making electrotechnical goods, has opened at the Moscow Krasnaya Presnya and the Sokolniki Park complexes. Participating are more than 500 companies, enterprises and organizations from 20 countries.

One of the participants — the Italian E. I. Du Pont De Nemours and Co. is a veteran of Sino-American trade. For several years this firm has been maintaining contacts with Soviet organizations specializing in chemistry, electronics, etc.

Stefano Arduini, manager, technology sales programme, is a known Russian since the Second World War when he fought together against nazism. They are fine guys and although many years have passed and a great deal has changed in relations between our countries, it cannot be abolished.

I am glad to be working with colleagues. Though in the past exports of our company to socialist countries take a place — 4 per cent — this is an important cooperation. Our annual trade with the East is estimated at tens of

millions of dollars. But we are not yet content. We would like to sell and buy much more. By the way, our imports from the USSR are somewhat higher than exports. We are buying in your country finished products and licences. For example, we recently bought a Soviet patent for the production of a Soviet medical preparation, olnozin. Soviet colleagues too show a great interest in buying our technology. Thus, the USSR imported from our company the licence for the production of polychloroprene rubber. Scientific-technological contacts are developing. Du Pont has an agreement with the State Committee for Science and Technology on which we have protocols with various Soviet organizations carrying out contacts in scientific and production cooperation. Specifically, this concerns chemistry and environmental protection.

The Swiss AFIG company has been operating on the Soviet market, said Marius Danerik, its technical director. The main field of cooperation is the electronic industry. At first we supplied diverse equipment, mainly for the production of electronic components. Later we exported whole plants. Today two Soviet plants in the electronic industry

as well as three water purification works have been fully fitted out with our equipment. In the first years the cost of our contracts was estimated in hundreds of Swiss francs; today we hold negotiations on deals worth several millions.

We offer on the Soviet market not only separate machines but also completely equipped plants, as well as technologies, know-how and training of personnel.

Negotiations are under way on the procurement from AFIG plants for the production of electronic components and for water purification. Our cooperation is effected on the basis of progressive forms, specifically on compensation transactions.

Now our company is studying the potentialities of the Soviet market in the context of long-term purchases from the USSR. We have studied the Soviet economic development plan for the next five-year period and the period ending in the year 2000, and have realized that electronics and environmental protection are among the priority trends. In these fields we shall be able to offer Soviet clients a great deal and our cooperation will become, I believe, more fruitful.

Natalya IZUMOVA

Elektrim's main partner

A big contract for the delivery of transformers and electric equipment to the USSR has been signed in Warsaw by representatives of the Soviet V/O Mashinexport and the Polish firm Elektrim. Next year clients in the Soviet Union will receive modern highly-efficient equipment worth 40 million roubles. The Soviet Union is Elektrim's biggest trade partner. It accounts for 35 per cent of the total exports of the firm which produces and supplies many countries with complete plants for thermal and atomic power stations, steam boilers, turbo-generators and many other types of electric equipment.

Contacts and contracts

Deliveries to the Soviet Union of ready-made women's clothes made by the Hungarian Fakon clothing association will considerably grow next year.

Days of technology and exhibitions of associations like Praginvest and CTD-Frahs have been held in Kiev (capital of the Ukraine). Soviet specialists learned about new trends in the elaboration and production of many types of Czechoslovak engineering goods. There was also an exchange of information about experience in operating this machinery.

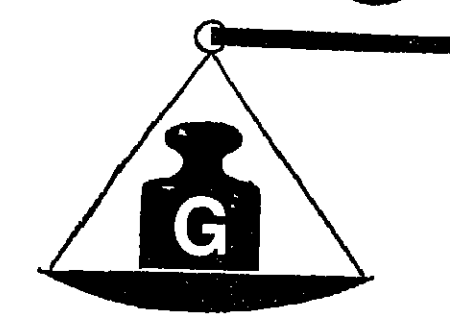
5,000 diesel locomotives from Czechoslovakia

Moscow has become the destination of the ČMDE-3 diesel locomotive with index number 5,000. This shows how many locomotives of this model have been supplied by Czechoslovak machine-builders to the USSR. This cooperation has long-standing traditions. The first two experimental samples of the ČMDE-3 diesel locomotive were received a little more than two decades ago for test runs. They marked the beginning of the series which has been continuing

up to this day. If it took 82 months to deliver the first 1,000 locomotives but the supply of the fifth contingent of 1,000 powerful diesel locomotives was carried out three times quicker. Czechoslovak diesel locomotives, which have made a good showing on trunk-lines of the country, are being constantly improved and becoming more reliable and economical. Soviet experts participate in this work together with Czechoslovak designers and designers.

We are now discussing with Soviet experts how to expand our cooperation. For example, demand is growing in various countries for Soviet robots processing centres. We could have equipped them with our instruments.

700



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Sandvik marks anniversary

This year Sandvik, one of the biggest Swedish industrial companies, marks its decade of cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Sandvik has long-standing traditions of cooperation with many Soviet organizations, Kristian Kessel, director of the company's Moscow mission, told an MNI correspondent. On the basis of bilateral agreements we are working with the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, Stankomimport association, Avtopromimport, Licensintorg and others. We maintain close ties with the E. O. Paton Institute of Electrical Welding in Kiev by jointly elaborating new electrodes for welding machines. In years of cooperation we have fulfilled orders for instrumental production of the Likhachev Motor Works and enterprises in Leningrad, for the Volga, Kama and Byelorussian automobile works and also the Urals machine-building plant.

A major joint work — the organization of a new production of hard alloys in Moscow — was completed four years ago. For two years we have been buying the EBor hard alloy developed by Soviet scientists.